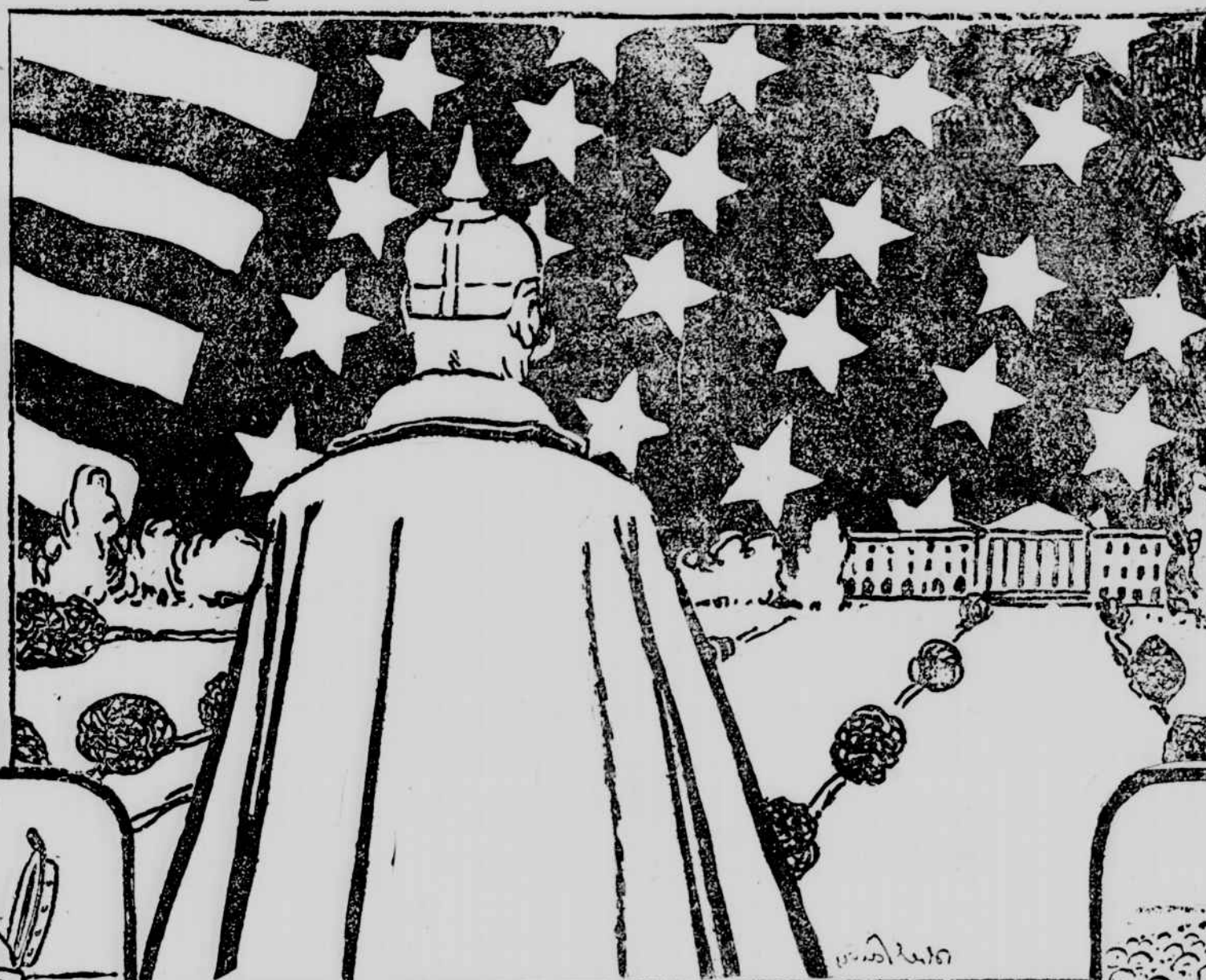


# French Public Opinion in Editorial and Cartoon



German Wolf: "Let Us Be Friends."  
—Le Journal



THE KAISER'S NIGHTS  
—L'Echo de Paris



Spaniard (to German Courtier): "You've Sunk My Ships; You've Assassinated My Passengers! Keep Your Flowers!"  
—Le Journal



Fritz: "But, Commander, there Are Some of Our People Aboard the Hospital Ship."  
Commander: "Imbecile! The English Have Picked Them Up First."  
—L'Homme Enchaîné



FRATERNIZING AT THE RUSSIAN FRONT.  
"All Are Brothers. This Is Understood—but Let Go My Hands."  
—La Victoire



At the Stockholm Conference: "You Have Come to the Conference. These Gentlemen Have Already Arrived."  
—Le Gaulois



At the Stockholm Conference: "They Say We Are the Kaiser's Socialists. But You Can Judge from Our Appearance How False the Allegation Is."  
—L'Homme Enchaîné



Child: "Why Do You Hang Out the Flags?"  
German: "A Great Victory! We Have Captured the French Socialist Party."  
—La Victoire

## The American Alliance

Editorial from Le Temps

SINCE the declaration of war against Germany the United States has been busy, with that practical sense characteristic of America, trying to make the enemy feel the weight of its intervention. Its efforts have had great effects. Its financial aid to the Allies has favorably changed the economic situation.

The powers conferred on President Wilson by Congress have allowed him to place a check on the export of food and raw materials which might directly or indirectly help Germany, through neutral countries.

Profiting from British experience, which has made it possible for the United Kingdom to send the magnificent army of Sir Douglas Haig to the battlefields of Europe, the two American houses have reached an understanding on compulsory service. The War Department in Washington is convinced that within the space of three months it will be able to provide the first contingent of about half a million men for service in France.

The problem of submarine warfare is not of less interest and importance to Americans. The safety of maritime transports is, in fact, one of the most essential items of the United States war programme.

America intends to let Germany feel all her power. While American yards are busy constructing vessels, the fleet is working admirably with our marine forces to gather in the German pirates. America has thrown her tremendous force and her immense resources into the scales. She wants to be decisive in her entrance into the war.

Germans recognize the energy and will power of Americans, the resolution which inflames the spirit of a great nation.

All the different elements which constitute the United States have resisted the propaganda of German agitators. America's intervention is causing uneasiness to the Germans, not only for its consequences in a military way, but also for the effect which it is bound to have upon the conclusion of peace and the political and economic conditions which will be established in future among the nations.

## Eulogizing Nicholas II

By Frederick Masson

of the French Academy

IN FRANCE there is a religion called Fidelity. That does not mean that France has always been strict in following this religion nor that there have not been any heresies, but even those who do not actually observe this religion are not bare of some sympathy for those who devote themselves to the said doctrine.

Although the thrones in France have fallen, people may always be found who will piously step up to guard the ruins of these thrones. Because of this very same fidelity it would be against the French tradition if we would let crush and overwhelm him who was our host, him who was received in Paris with the enthusiasm of a whole nation.

Now one hears some foolish stories, due to false news, asserting that Emperor Nicholas II had in his pocket an agreement signed by the Emperor of Germany.

If he was willing to make such a treaty, who would have had the power to prevent it? Having consolidated and enforced the alliance for which his august father had laid the foundation, he had no fear, he, the pacifist Emperor, whose propositions at the Hague Conference have not been without surprise to those who had been convinced of the inevitable war and who was not afraid the day when the crime against the Serbian people had been committed to place himself with sword in hand at the head of those saying to the Austro-Germans: "That will not do!"

Who will claim that he, so true to his word to the Serbs, for whose sake he entered this war, would have broken his oath and his pledges against his people, his army, France,

## The Paris Press on War and Peace

England, Italy and all other Allied nations? It is perfidious calumny on the part of those who have been his greatest flatterers, who adored his majesty, to call him now ex-Emperor and allow themselves to address to him cheap insults. Everything is danger for him now in his empire. His guards have to defend him against the enterprises of an enraged population which all of a sudden obtained an irresponsible power and whose pacific doctrines find their sublime expression in bomb throwing.

Though it is not our intention to interfere with the interior politics of an allied nation, yet it is not legitimate to warn those who may still be able to exercise an apparent moral authority against faults which can only cause same day a violent reaction?—Le Gaulois.

### The Duty of France

By Charles Humbert

FRANCE has loyally fulfilled her duties toward her allies; she will not forget her duties toward herself.

For forty-three years France sacrificed her most legitimate aspirations for the sake of peace. Since her moderation, her conciliatory spirit, her good will, did not succeed in preventing the catastrophe, all the problems delayed for so long rise again now in all their scope.

New outrages have been added to those of 1871. The list of our foes' crimes increases day by day. We must once for all conquer our enemies' insatiable wish for conquest by making them return what they took, by imposing upon them the restitution of their booty, the reparation of their pillaging and making it impossible for them to do more harm in the future.

That is our great purpose in this war—to undo the harm done to the world by Germany. That is what the Chamber and the government have stated with great emphasis in terms that do not admit any misunderstanding and that put an end to useless conversations.

The liberation of our invaded territories, the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, the reparation of all damages, meet with other obstacles than the scruples of revolutionary Russia. The obstacle that we must overcome, and which we will not overcome by conversations in Stockholm or by orders of the day in Paris, is the German military force. Hundreds of times the crushing of that force has been predicted, but it is still standing there. In order to break it, what we need—ask this of any soldier: he will tell you—are guns, shells, aeroplanes, machine guns, trench engines, war material of every description.

The frightful delay in our armaments has gone on too long, owing to negligence, disregard, stupid obstinacy. Courage, all the same! Those instruments of war, without which the heroism of our soldiers is but sacrificed, we have eventually had them! Let us not return to the methods which for three years have delayed victory. We have talked long enough. Let us work. Let us act.—Le Journal.

### France, "the Conqueror"

By Georges Clemenceau

THE mere fact that we were attacked at a time when we were unprepared shows clearly that we had no designs against the liberty of other peoples or against the world's peace. How is it that we should be compelled to defend ourselves against that charge when the whole world knows that such a charge should be made against the Germans?

Since it is always easier to make war literature and social metaphysics than to act, we are solemnly told that the guarantees for a durable peace will be found in an organization, already prepared now, of all countries. There is no man on earth that wishes such a thing more earnestly than myself, but an exchange of diplomatic notes is not sufficient to prepare this association of nations. It is necessary to obtain the aid of the countries themselves, and at the pres-

ent time the countries are killing one another. War is war, with frightful consequences which our fighting people know too well. To state before the ruins of our cities, before the plains of Picardy, ravaged by savages as were not seen since Attila, "that an organization for the association of nations is already prepared," is perhaps to show too much innocence.

It will be claimed, no doubt, that the preparation for the association of nations is found in the Entente itself. I wish this were true. But since the Entente, even if China joins it, does not form the whole world, and since the German people have shown very clearly their violent opposition to such millennium, we found that a previous victory of our arms is necessary over the enemy hordes temporarily established at "Saint-Quentin."

### The Stockholm Trap

By Alfred Capus

THE French Socialists pretend to go to Stockholm to reclaim Alsace-Lorraine in the name of the right of nations to dispose of themselves—a right which the Social-Democrats of Germany have never recognized, as everybody knows. They assert they will bring back to us our two provinces, at least a pledge of a plebiscite, as a result of an agreement with the Russian comrades.

Here two hypotheses present themselves. The first, and which is more likely of realization, is that Scheideemann interprets in a German sense the formula of the revolution, "No annexations and no indemnities," refusing flatly any concession of territory. In this case the French Socialists will have compromised their party, which means nothing but compromising their country.

Second hypothesis: Scheideemann has another plan. He will light the hope of the restoration of the International Social Democracy, such as the French Socialists actually

desire, accepting the doctrine of the restitution of both provinces to France. He will promise to exercise sufficient influence upon the German government for that end. The Socialists will not derive from it any benefit. The idea of doubting the word of Scheideemann would not occur to them.

They will leave Stockholm swelled with patriotic joy that they have saved France. People will believe them. The rumor of near peace will spread as the country would be marching to victory, forcing upon it a state of moral armistice. The will power to fight will disappear from the front and the rear. Then all of a sudden the situation will change: We will detect that Scheideemann is not the master of Germany, that he has only hoisted his credit or plainly, in accordance with his master, laid a trap for us.—Le Figaro.

### An Insult to France

By Gustave Herve

IT WAS a committee of Dutch and Swedish Socialists which organized the preparatory conference at Stockholm to which the Socialists of the Kaiser already are on their way. This committee has addressed to all the Socialist parties of the belligerents a number of questions, in which they are asked to state their aims in the war and especially their opinion on concrete questions such as those of Alsace-Lorraine and Poland.

It is useless to go to Stockholm in order to discuss orally these questions. Cannot one solve them in writing? Is it necessary to indict upon France the insult of a meeting in Stockholm with subjects of a country with which we are at war? Is it necessary thus to affront our dead and our invaded population?

Another reason which speaks against this meeting is that it is dangerous to let the Germans influence the Russian Socialists and make use of their inexperience in politics. But who forces the French Socialists to let their Russian fellows become a prey to the Socialists of the Kaiser? Nobody takes offense in France at the visit of French Socialists to their Russian friends; but they do object to having them visit the Socialists of Germany in Stockholm.

Some people have found other reasons. It seems that in Russia these people have been made to understand that the revolutionists are opposed to fighting when their help will enable England and France to make conquests, especially in Syria and Mesopotamia, to which the revolutionary government in Petrograd is antagonistic. This government has the right to demand a revision of these arrangements, especially as the Russians seem to have given up all claims for Constantinople and Armenia.—La Victoire.

### Alsace-Lorraine

By Maurice Barres

WE ARE fighting in order to save our children from the horrors similar to the ones of 1914-17. We want to repel the invader and obtain all possible guarantees against a new attack. Such are our purposes in this war.

The question of Alsace-Lorraine is not to be discussed, nor is the question of the invaded departments of Nord or of the Ardennes. Alsace and Lorraine were taken from us by force in 1871. Three times—from the beginning, on February 17, and March 1, 1917, at the National Assembly in Bordeaux, and then in 1874 at the Reichstag in Berlin—the Alsacians and Lorrainians earnestly and solemnly protested. France since that time has never stopped in the denunciation of that action taken by force and raise her voice against the robber. In August, 1914, Germany herself broke the treaty of Frankfurt, and therefore she placed matters in the position they were before 1870.

Prussia will be ready to start the war again as long as she is able to do so. You have heard the leader of the Prussian Social Democrats declare on behalf of his party: "If on the 1st of February a peace was concluded taking away from us the Alsace and Lorraine provinces we would start on the 2d of February to prepare for a new war in order to reconquer them."

It is such talk, of so violent and insatiable wish of prying, which explains the unanimous care with which the French people try to find peace terms giving the necessary guarantees for the definitive maintenance of our national independence.—L'Echo de Paris.